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N. E. FARMER.

PLANTING POMACE.

It would be easy for most farmers to supply themselves abundantly with young trees, if they would only plant a little pomace now and then, in their gardens or some other place, where the cattle are not allowed to run; and would learn, also, to graft and bud, both of which can be very easily learned by any one who has the ordinary Yankee skill at whittling. The planting may be done at this season of the year, or the pomace may be put where it will freeze in the winter, and be planted in the spring. We like best the latter course, as it enables us to plow the ground in the spring, and thus put it in better condition for the trees the first year, and by thus proceeding we get a larger growth the first season.

Trees of good size now command fair prices; but so much is doing in this branch of business, that by the time trees from seed now planted shall give saleable trees, prices may come down.

Fruit has sold as well for the last few years as it ever has. The demand has grown with the increased supply. And as fruit, particularly apples, is becoming more and more a part of the daily luxuries, if not of the daily food in most families, the demand will probably continue good. And should the shipment of ice to warmer countries be extended, the apple trade will increase with it, for in these ships freighted with ice, apples can be carried to all parts of the globe. And should the prices of fruit fall, the farmers of this vicinity will lose but little by growing the apple tree, for that is worth for fuel, nearly if not quite all that it will cost them. It is good economy to have some young fruit trees growing on your place.—Ed. N. E. F.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A correspondent ("J. M. G.," of Weston,) in one of the early volumes of this paper, says:

"However excellent I hold a well drained meadow soil for th culture of potatoes, yet there is no doubt that in very wet seasons, when heavy rains come on in succession, the spongy soil of a meadow, if it is ever so well drained, may eventually get drenched, in which case the crop is likely to be injured; in such seasons, thin uplands with gravelly bottom may do well, which at other times would give but scanty crops of an inferior quality. A soil just reclaimed from nature will give potatoes of the best quality. Grass land just broke up, will prove, in general, very favorable, both for quantity and quality; the furrows should be well turned, and then harrowed the same way, lightly, taking care not to disturb the swarth, which will ferment, and be the best dressing for that crop. Grounds which are situated near large cities, and have been long and heavily enriched with dung, will yield great crops, but seldom of a good quality.

"*The choice of the best seed* I consider to be indispensable for a good crop. Small potatoes are totally unfit for the purpose; the eyes or germs, *which are to be the principle of life in the new crop*, being, as it were, but half born, dwarfish, weakly and unripe. By a careful attention to select the handsomest and best potatoes for seed, I have found my sorts to improve, and to run, *not out*, but gradually into greater perfection.

"Next to the choice of seed, we are to consider *which kind of manure* is the most favorable for this crop; and I believe that on that question all practical farmers will agree, that fresh dung, wherewith some kind of litter is mixed, is the most favorable; uniting strength and richness with somewhat to lighten the soil round the plant, to make a sort of a nest for the bulks to form, to grow, and to prosper. Cattle dung is generally used, and the difficulty often is, that the quantity of litter among it is but small, and that it is not sufficiently turned over, mixed, and made fine before it is used, by which fault many hills are manured with clear dung, in large pieces, which, if the season turns out dry, will harden in the hills and do but little good. Such hard pieces are often found in the fall when digging for the crop, and have evidently been of little benefit. Fine compost manure, which is proper for corn, is not fit to use for a crop of potatoes, and will make but a poor return. For many years I have been in the habit, in the fall, to collect leaves in my wood lot, and to use them as a litter for my cattle throughout the winter: when the floor is cleared in the morning, the leaves and the dung are turned over and chopped together, before they are thrown out. This kind of manure for planting potatoes, I find superior to any other that I ever used: it connects the richness of animal manure with the sweetness of a woodland soil, and I feel confident that it not only contributes to the abundance of the crop, but that it makes sure of a superior quality. On meadow land it certainly is unrivalled. From the repeated benefits I have received from the practice, my estimation of fallen leaves has gradually increased, and they have become such an essential article in the cultivation of my small farm, that I should be now at a loss how to do without them. I have a shed in my yard, 24 feet long and 9 feet wide, which I got nearly filled this season, with well trodden leaves. We brought in sixteen cartloads, with the ladders fore and aft, and slats on the sides. At loading, a lad stands on and treads the leaves. They may be collected at all times when the ground is dry and free from snow. They pack better if they are somewhat damp, and when mixed and chopped with the dung, will more readily ferment.

"I have always planted my potatoes in hills at about three feet three inches apart, and I believe that there would be a risk to place them nearer. I hoe them twice, and at each hoeing I plow both ways, and each way two furrows, which leave the ground well stirred and prepared for low square hills, which it requires but little time and labor to finish, and which are well formed to secure the benefits of showers. The second hoeing should take place before the vines have come to their full growth, and before the blossoms are near to open, otherwise the roots having come to their full length, the plowing and hoeing will disturb them, and greatly injure the crop. When the planting is performed, or at the first hoeing, one small handful of calcined plaster of Paris to each hill, in addition to the usual large shovelful of manure, will be of great service on upland, especially if the season should turn out dry. This article (plaster) suits potatoes admirably: the darker and richer green of the plastered hills, will readily point out those which were omitted.

"Although there is little or no difference in the relative weight of the various sorts of potatoes, yet the quantity of nutritive matter which they contain differs essentially. I tried lately of *Long Red*, of *Blue*, and of *Yellow* potatoes, one bushel of each, uniformly filled, and I found that they weighed alike sixtyfive pounds. I tried next for the starch and for the fibrous matter, or grounds, after the starch was obtained, and here I found the result different. I weighed four pounds of each of those three sorts, and I obtained from the four pounds of *Long Reds* nine ounces and one half of dried starch; from the four pounds of *Blues*, eight ounces, and the same from the four pounds of *Yellows*. The grounds or fibrous matter, after being thoroughly dried, weighed four ounces, alike from the three sorts.

"This result has realized the opinion which I entertained of the superiority of the *Long Reds*, as containing a greater proportion of nutritive substance, and being on that account more profitable to raise, whether for the food of man or of beast. Being more substantial, they keep better than any other sort: I have had them firm and hard eleven months after they were dug. It has another quality to recommend it, which is, that it will bear bad cooking better than any other sort. It will bear soaking in the water after it is sufficently boiled, and yet be tolerable eating, whilst the *Blues* or *Whites* would have been spoiled.

"Potatoes of a good quality will work very well, whilst hot, into dough with wheaten flour, and make very good bread. Some thirty years ago, the crops of grain failed in England and on the continent of Europe to such an alarming extent, that serious apprehensions were entertained; the government offered great premiums for the importation of foreign grains; public meetings were called, and among other recommendations, potatoes were pointed out as a fit article to make into bread with flour or meal, and they were generally used in the proportion of one third, and by many of one half. The bread is white, good tasted and light, but will soon dry.

After all the farmer can do to raise potatoes of a fine quality, it is of little avail, unless the cooking of them is attended with care: it is done best by steam; and the moment they are done they should be served, or placed after peeling into an iron pot, without water, near the fire."

To remove grease spots from Silk.—Take a little of the yolk of an egg, and put upon the spot; place over it a piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, applying hot water.

From the American Agriculturist.

ANTIQUE SYSTEM OF HUSBANDRY.

"Foore Bookes of Husbandrie, collected by M. Conradus Heresbachius, Counsellor to the hygh and mightie Prince, the Duke of Cleu; conteyning the whole arte and trade of Husbandrie, with the antiquity and commendation thereof. Newly Englished and increased, by Barnabe Googe, Esquire. Genesis iii. 19: 'In the aweate of thy face shalt thou eate thy bread, tyll thou be turned agayne into the ground, for out of it wast thou taken: yea, dust thou art, and to dust shalt thou return.' At London: printed for Iohn Wight, 1578."

For the perusal of this relic of the olden black letter times, we are indebted to our friend, the Rev. J. O. Choules, whose zeal for the cause of agriculture, and taste for whatever is rare and *recherche*, has prompted him to collect and preserve one of the best selections of valuable literary antiques on this subject, possessed in this city. As indicated in our last, our object in referring to this work, is to afford our readers some choice specimens of the extremes of truth and error; sense and nonsense; just observation, accurate judgment, and nice discrimination, combined with a wholesale admission of the merest figments of the brain; the confident belief of the most preposterous conceptions, and the indiscriminate acceptance of the most absurd legendary superstitions, which characterize the old writers.

The style of our author is clear, concise and comprehensive, and of classical purity; and in brushing away for a moment some of the cobwebs that time hath allowed to cluster before the furrowed, yet benignant and placid visage of this choice old spirit, and shaking off some of the ancient dust that sanctifies, rather than defaces his venerable brow, we trust we shall afford both entertainment and instruction to our readers. They will not fail to perceive the advantage they possess over their ancient fellows of this time-honored craft. When they look for instruction to the writings of the present day, they are not put off with a medley, where the good and bad are so mixed up, that the corn can hardly be winnowed from the chaff; for they know whatever will not bear the test of fair experiment, has been discarded from the principles of those who presume to act as guides. Without further comment, we will proceed to make such extracts as our brief limits afford.

After a eulogium on the usefulness, dignity and happiness of rural life, fortified by such authority as Nestor, Socrates, Xenophon, Lucullus, Scipio, Cicero and others, his first proposition is that "the maisters foote is the best doung for the feelde;" or as the modern maxim is, the master's eye (overlooking his men,) does the most work—a rule that has been orthodox since the first day Adam was driven from the garden of Eden, and will be while the human race endure. His next, sustained by Cato, is that "a good husband must rather be a seller than a buyer;" which is equally applicable to all times and places. A third proposition is, that "an euil (evil) garden betokeneth an il huswife;" which is as true now as 300 years ago, for a notable housewife will see to it if her husband does not, that the kitchen garden, herabrium, and flower stands, are well supplied from this storehouse of goodly things.

He quotes for the edification of the literary farmer, "from the Ermite Sainct Antoine, who says, the whole world serued (served) him for bookes, as a well furnished library, in which he always read the wonderful workmanship of God."

The indications of good soil are clearly pointed out by the location and appearance, and the natural growth of vegetation. Luxuriant "Bulrushes, Thistles, Three-leaued Grass, Danewort, Brambles, Blackthorne, and such like as neuer grow but in good ground," shews where the good but neglected land lies, in all ages and climes. But annexed we have a spice of gullibility that Munchausen would envy in a reader. "Under the North Pole, it is reported the grounde so fertil, that they sowe *in the morning and reape at noone.*" The custom of "planting in Barbarie, under the Date the Olive, under the Olive the Figge, under the Figge the Pomegranate, and under it the Vine; under the Vine they sowe Wheate, and under Wheate, Pulse—all prospering under the other's shadow, and yeeldyng their fruite the same yeere;" we know not whether taken in a limited sense, it be true or false. It is likely, however, that when they find an oasis in that arid clime, fed by some spring or rippling stream, they cluster the whole variety of their crops, and the piercing rays of the torrid sun afford sufficient heat to mature them all.

He specifies "Three sorts of Doung: the first of Poultrie, the next Human, the third of Cattell. Man's urine, being three moneths kept and poured upon the rootes of Apple trees and vines, bringeth greate fruitfulnesse to the trees, and yeeldethe a pleasante fruite. Old doung is best for Corne and new for Meddow. What time soever it be applied to the ground, you must look that *the winde be westerly and the Moone in the wane.*"

Lime and marl do not appear to have been used in our author's time in England, except in parts of Sussex and Kent; but he refers to its application elsewhere with great particularity. "The Germans, besides sundry other sorts of enriching of their grounds, do instead of dung, cast upon it a kind of pith and fatness of the earth, (Pliny counts it to be first devised in England and France,) called *Marga*, as it were the fat of the earth: but I rather think it to be the invention of the Germans, with whom yet both the name and the use is retained: it is gotten in deep pits, but not alike in all soils. The part of France that lies upon the Maase doth show a sandy kind of Marl, differing from the fat marl of Germany, but of the same quality; which carried upon the sea in vessels, is sold as a great merchandize. In some places the scouring of ponds and ditches is used, to the great enriching of the ground, in the mountainy and barren grounds. In some countries they make their land very fruitful with laying on of chalk, (one form of carbonate of lime,) as Pliny testifieth of the Burgundians and the Gasgoines, and in Germany in our days, this manner of mending of ground is common. But long use of it, in the end brings the ground to be stark nought, wherefrom the common people have a speech, that ground enriched with chalk makes a rich father and a beggarly son. A little lower, not far from the Maase, in the country of Lyege, they mend their land with a kind of slate stone, which cast upon the ground doth moulder away, and makes the ground fatter. In Lombardy, they like so well the use of ashes, as they esteem it far above any dung, thinking dung not meet to be used, for the unwholesomeness thereof. Columella writeth, that his uncle was wont to mend sandy and gravelly grounds with chalk, and chalky and hard grounds with gravel and sand, whereby he had always good income. So do I think that river land by overflowings, and fast ground with mud mingled with sand an gravel, will be made much better."

In tillage, he says, "It is not needful to stir a gravelly and light ground as often as the stiffe ground; yet we find that land the oftener it is stirred the better it bears."

He speaks of the stupid mode adopted by some of the Germans of recent importation in our own country, "who yoke their cattell by the hornes, whereat the oxen are so greeued (grieved) that they scarcely race the upper part of the earth." This method is practiced to no inconsiderable extent by the descendants of the French on this continent at the present day. The free use of the rake or harrow and the roller, are strongly urged.

The *waxing*, *waning*, and *fulling of the moon*, and *the course of the wind*, has much to do with the directions in sowing and planting, which are given with great caution. The use of saltpetre with certain kinds of seeds when sown, is shown to be a practice of the ancient Greeks. The origin of Trefoil is given from Media, and its antiquity established from Columella, who noting well its great luxuriance, asserts that "an acre will fynde three horses for a yeare."

"Of hempe, there are two kinds, the male that is without floure and beareth a seed of many colors, and the female that, to recompense her barrenness, hath a white floure. It loveth a rich ground, well dounged and watered, and deep plowed: *it is naughty sowing it in rainy weather.* The thicker you sow it the tenderer it will be, and therefore some sow it thrice, though some appoint six seeds for a foote. When the seed is ripe it is pulled and made up into bundles, laid in the sun for three or four days, afterwards laid in water with weights upon it for eight or ten days, till the rhind wax loose, then dried in the sun, then broken in the brake, then combed."

The Crops cultivated are similar to our modern ones, with the addition of several strange names; "wheat, rye, barley, millet, zea, Far. adoreum, oats, buck or beech-wheat, panicle, kyse, sesamun, pulse, beans, pease, lyntels, chyche, cicercula, tares, lupins, fenngreche, medica (a trefoil,) cytisus, sperie," &c., &c.

Oats, though esteemed nought by Virgil, and called weeds by Pliny, were even at our author's time much used in France for provender and in Germany for food. In England too, they were used occasionally for both food and drink, and Theophrastus says, "it is not daintyful in the choyce of of its grounde, but groweth like a good fellow in every place where no seed else will grow."

In hot weather, our author recommends plowing all night, thereby turning in all the dew and avoiding the heat of the sun. We object to this for man or beast, but would substitute from daylight till 10 A. M., and from 3 or 4 P. M., till twilight again.

The orchard was ordered with great particularity and care. The fanciful notion of sympathy, or "a naturall freendshippe and loue (love) betwixt certayne trees," and their antipathies are particularly noted, as well as all the modes of propagating, budding, grafting, and cultivating. The custom of manuring vineyards with the trimmings of the vines, is shown to be at least as old as our author, and may have descended from the remotest antiquity. The lighter kind of land is preferred for the vine.

The 3rd. Book "entreatying of Cattell," begins with the horse, which is minutely described, the result of which is, that "the hole body should be so framed, as it bee large, hye, liuely, sprited and well trussed. Some horsemen would have their horse limmed after the proporcion of divers beasts, as to have the head and leggs of a stagge, the eares and tayle of a fox, the neck of a swanne, the brest of a Lion, the buttocks of a femayle and the feete of an asse. His tayle would bee longe, bristly and curled, the length whereof is not only a beautie, but also a great commmoditie to hym to beat away flies; yet some delight to have them curtailed, specially if they bee broad buttockt."

Under the head of animals, the *Asse* has his due share of attention, and the habits of the dandy beast seem not to have altered much since the days of his ancestors. His daintiness of the water, like that of the feline tribe, has an ample cause assigned. "She dare in no wise come nere it, no not to touch it with her foote, neither will she drinke in any strange water, where she may goe and stand drie foote. In drinking, they scarcely touch the water with their lippes, for feare of wetting their goodly eares, as is thought. They are troubled with fearful dreames in their sleepe—[we should judge as much, from the infernal *braying* they frequently make when waking up]—and delight to be lodged in wide roomes."

Of the *forms of oxen*, our author says: "The most comely have these properties: large, well knit and sound lims, a long, a large and deepe side bodie, blacke horned, though in color there is no great matter." Varro's description is not bad for a modern ox: "Broad forehead, great eyed and black, his chawes to be large and wide, his lippes blackish, his ears rough and hairy, his neck well brauned and thick, his dewlaps large and hanging doune to his knees, his shoulders broad, *his hide not hard and stubborn in feeling, his belly deep, his legs well set and full of sinews and straight, rather short than long, the better to sustain the weight of his body, his knees straight and great, his feet one far from the other, not broad or turning in, but easily spreading, the hair of all his body thick and short*, his tail long and big haired.

Wine is recommended for taming the steers, "and the oxen waxe sooner fatte by washing them with warm water, and by cutting their skinnes and blowing winde into their bellies with a reede." Great cleanliness and care of working cattle is properly enjoined, and a caution insisted on to remove the diseased animal from the herd, "lest he infect the whole flock, and you impute that to the wrath of God, as many fooles doe, which happeneth through your owne beastlinesse." Twenty pages are devoted to the description and diseases of this useful beast, though we opine our readers would thank us little for details of remedies as *outre* as then practiced, and here we must conclude our present notice of our very pleasant and profitable colloquist, with the hope of renewing his acquaintance in our next.

Cities.—Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The costliest productions of genius are mean compared with a wise and good human being. A city which should practically adopt the principle that MAN is worth more than wealth or show, would become the metropolis of the earth.—*Channing.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

BOMMER'S METHOD OF MAKING MANURE.

We invite attention to the annexed Report of Dr. Beck, on Bommer's Method of preparing Manure. From a careful examination of the specifications and directions furnished us by Mr Bommer, as well as from a personal examination of the process, from the forming of the heap to its opening, we are convinced that the method must prove valuable, and the manure so prepared of the best quality. There are many farms on which immense quantities of coarse grass, thistles, sedge, flags, and other weeds, are annually grown, of which no use can be profitably made—all these, and with them the large piles of straw which are heaped round many barns to cause them to decay, may by this method be expeditiously and cheaply converted into the best of manure—the cost of the materials which the farmer will have to purchase, being only from fifteen to twenty cents per cord, and the labor only such as is necessary to form a compost heap of any kind.

Report on Bommer's Process of Making Vegetable Manure by Fermentation.

At the request of Mr Bommer, the undersigned were present on the 14th of September, at the preparation of the materials used by him for making the above manure. As Mr Bommer's process is patented, it will of course not be expected that the committee can go into details farther than what he himself makes public. They have, however, no hesitation in stating that the materials mentioned in his specification were all used; that the experiment was in every respect fairly made; and that the whole is evidently conducted on the most approved chemical principles.

Two heaps were prepared; the first made of dry materials, principally straw of various grains, and probably weighing about 1000 lbs.; the second was composed of ligneous vegetables, dry and green—such as cornstalks, potato stems, thistles, and various other weeds. This weighed probably about 450 lbs. and was propped against the first heap.

The following table was kept at the request of the committee. It exhibits the degree of heat developed during the process of fermentation, ascertained daily by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the centre of each heap.

First Heap—Dry Straw.

		Degrees.
Sept. 15,	at 6 o'clock P. M.	76
" 16,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	87
"	at 6 o'clock P. M.	90
" 17,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	96
"	at 6 o'clock P. M.	98
" 18,	at 8 o'clock A. M.	103
" 19,	at 5 o'clock P. M.	95
" 20,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	102
"	at 6 o'clock P. M.	107
" 21,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	113
"	at 6 o'clock P. M.	117
" 22,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	126
" 23,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	112
" 24,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	123
" 25,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	137
" 26,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	152
" 27,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	116
" 28,	at 9 o'clock A. M.	122

Second Heap—Green Stuff.

		Degrees.
Sept. 16,	at 6 o'clock P. M.	80
" 17,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	109
"	at 6 o'clock P. M.	127
" 18,	at 8 o'clock A. M.	161
" 19,	at 5 o'clock P. M.	136
" 20,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	152
"	at 6 o'clock P. M.	161
" 21,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	173
"	at 6 o'clock P. M.	178
" 22,	at 7 o'clock A. M.	184
" 23,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	142
" 24,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	157
" 25,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	182
" 26,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	201
" 27,	at 10 o'clock A. M.	138
" 28,	at 9 o'clock A. M.	146

The fermentation was discontinued Sept. 28, when the heaps were opened for exhibition. The committee examined them on the 8th of October, and are quite satisfied that the result is a satisfactory one. The heap formed of 1000 lbs. dry straw was found to contain by measurement 225 solid feet, or one cord and three quarters, estimated to weigh 4000 lbs. The material furnished must prove a valuable manure; and the more so, as it employs many articles now worthless or deleterious. In all matters of this nature, experience is of course worth more than mere theory; but it will be a matter of great disappointment if a process combining as this does, an application of the most correct chemical principles, with the employment of the most efficient agents, does not in due time become a favorite with the farmer.

T. R. BECK, *Ch'mn.*

Mr Bommer states in his prospectus, that the merit of his method essentially consists in the four following important points:

1. In being able to reduce in a short time, all kinds of straw and ligneous weeds to a rich, unctuous and durable manure, such as wheat straw, barley, rye, buckwheat, and other black grains; stalks of Indian corn, rice, and other plants; dried or green potato tops, leaves, stalks, and roots of all kinds of plants; green or dried reeds, green rushes, sea weeds, heather broom, stubble, in fact every thing belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and a great many other things lying about farms which are often allowed to go to waste. Even the ground itself may be converted into the best manure or compost.

2. In the combination or alliance of fecundating substances, the use of which when separated would not and could not produce the desired effect.

3. In the production of a very considerable quantity of factitious water, which, when combined with other ingredients, forming lees, furnishes the farmer with a fertilizing liquid, the commixture of which in either vegetable or mineral substances, gives a manure of the richest kind.

4. In the production of a quantity of nitrate of lime and caustic potash; of ammonia and saltpetre—four substances which modern chemistry has found to contain the most fecundating properties possible.

New England Outdone.—At a recent agricultural fair in Shelby county, Ky., a pumpkin was exhibited by Rev. D. T. Stuart, measuring six feet eight inches in length, by six feet five inches in breadth, and weighing 160 lbs. W-h-e-u-g-h!

OUR OWN EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES.

The following account was prepared for another purpose besides insertion in the Farmer; therefore in preparing it we dropped the editorial *We*, and used the farmer's *I*.—Ed. N. E. F.

To the Committee of the Essex County Agricultural Society on Manures:

Gentlemen—During the last winter, I formed a purpose to try carefully to ascertain the comparative value of various manures, as producers of several of the crops of most common and general cultivation. After giving the subject much thought, I resolved upon making the trial under such circumstances as might promise best, in my judgment, to show simply the *relative effects of the manures*. Setting aside all solicitude as to the *amount of the crop*, I selected for my operations a piece of sward land, very much bound out, and which probably had received no manure of any kind for ten years or more. I hoped to find the soil uniform in depth and quality, when it should be turned up with the plow; but in this I was somewhat disappointed; for it varied considerably both in depth and apparent fertility; not more, however, than is common in most fields that are nearly, *but not quite*, level.

Not being solicitous about the amount of the crop, I plowed this ground when it was quite wet—too wet for profitable working. The following paragraphs are copied from my journal:

1842—April 13. Plowed up a little more than 3-16 of an acre of sward land, on which to make experiments with manures. The land was badly bound out: I think it did not give more than 1200 lbs. of hay per acre in 1841. I plowed from 7 to 8 inches deep, and subsoiled with a cultivator tooth fitted into an oak joist.

14th. Harrowed this ground, though it was too wet for allowing the operation to be of much utility. Then I marked off the ground into 30 square beds, each 17 feet by 17. Used the plow in marking.

15th. Put near the centre of each bed its own manure, leaving the manure in a small, well rounded heap, and slightly covered with some of the soil of the bed.

In preparing the composts, the calculation has been to make that for each bed cost at the rate of about $30 per acre, including the ordinary cost of working over and putting on to the land. Muck or swamp mud, is estimated here at $1 50 per cord of 128 solid feet, when first taken from its natural bed, or at $3 when it has been frozen and partly dried. My barn-cellar compost is reckoned at $6, and *pure dung*, whether from the oxen or the horse, at $12 per cord. The other articles generally are taken at about the usual market price, adding cartage for 5 or 6 miles, and the expense of applying them to the soil. Some of the articles have no market value.—Thus far the journal.

The beds were numbered from 1 to 30, and generally, each received 3 bushels of meadow mud, reckoned at 3 cts. per bushel, and 9 cts. worth of some other article. The meadow mud or muck here used was taken from beneath a growth of alders, where the mud was from 12 to 20 inches deep. It was dug in December, and had been well frozen, but not much dried, when it was measured out. This meadow or swamp mud, is designated by the term muck in the following table.

Bed			
No. 1 received	3	bush.	muck and 6 lbs. oil meal.
' 2, '	3	'	muck and 1 bush. shoemakers' waste leather chips—old—taken up at the roadside.
' 3, '	3	'	muck and 1 bush. new leather shavings from the shop.
' 4, '	3	'	muck and 6 lbs. of fish—(tainted hallibut.)
' 5, '	3	'	muck and 6 qts. crushed bone.
' 6, '	3	'	muck and 5 qts. salt (fisherman's refuse.)
' 7, '	3	'	muck and 1 1-2 lb. nitrate of soda.
' 8, '	3	'	muck and 5 qts. ground plaster—damp and lumpy.
' 9, '	3	'	muck and 12 qts. sugar sediment or bone black, from the sugar refinery, E. Boston.
' 10, '	3	'	muck and 18 qts. of ashes—(mixture of wood and peat.)
' 11, '	3	'	muck and 5 qts. salt and lime, in equal parts—mixed in November last.
' 12, '	3	'	muck and 1 lb. carbonate of ammonia—not fresh.
' 13, '	3 bushels of barn-cellar compost.		
' 14, '	1 1-2 bush. pure ox dung.		
' 15, '	1 1-2 do. pure horse dung.		
' 16, left without any manure.			
' 17, rec'd	3	bush.	muck and 6 lbs. soapboilers' scraps (meat.)
' 18 '	3	'	muck and 2 lbs. whale oil soap.
' 19, '	3	'	muck and 3 pecks of pure horse dung.
' 20, '	3	'	muck and 3 pecks of pure ox dung.
' 21, '	3	'	muck and 2 qts. air slaked lime and 1-2 bush. ox dung.
' 22, '	3	'	muck and 7 qts. ashes (poor) and 1-2 bush. ox dung.
' 23, '	3	'	muck and 6 qts. air slaked lime.
' 24, '	3	'	muck alone.
' 25, '	3	'	muck and 8 galls. salt ley or soaper's waste.
' 26, '	3	'	muck and 8 galls. ox urine.
' 27, '	3	'	muck and 8 galls. human urine.
' 28, '	3	'	muck and 3 bush. of gravel.
' 29, '	3	'	muck and 2 lbs. woollen rags.
' 30, '	6 bushels of muck.		

Remarks.—No. 12: 1 lb. of ammonia. Had the article been fresh and good, I should have taken only 1-2 a pound, for 9 cents will purchase only about that quantity. That used by me had been done up in a paper and left in a closet for months; when taken out and pounded, it had lost nearly all its peculiar smell. Thinking its virtues much impaired, I doubled the quantity. Perhaps in doing so, I gave this article an undue advantage.

No. 13. Am not sure, but apprehend that this was better than the average of my barn-cellar compost.

Nos. 14 and 15. The oxen were on high feed and the horse on low. The ox dung may have been better than common, and the horse dung not as good.

No. 28. The gravel was fine and redish in color; probably impregnated with the sulphate of iron, and worse than useless.

No. 29. The rags seem not to have decomposed yet.

Nos. 6 and 11. The salt was apparently too powerful; a less quantity probably would have been better.

Nos. 25, 26 and 27. For each of these, 3 bushels of muck was put into a cask and the liquid was poured in about the 1st of May. After remaining in that state for 10 or 12 days, the contents of each cask was emptied out on its appropriated bed. At the same time all the heaps were carefully forked over.

May 26. Harrowed the whole ground as well as I could without disturbing the heaps of compost. Then opened a slight trench around each bed, to mark its boundaries distinctly. Then spread with care each heap upon its own bed. Then back-furrowed into ridges, making five equal ridges on each bed. The whole piece of ground was in the form as given in the following diagram:

30	24	18	12	6
29	23	17	11	5
28	22	16	10	4
27	21	15	9	3
26	20	14	8	2
25	19	13	7	1

I passed through making rows or drills from No. 1 to No. 6, but was careful not to carry manure from one bed to the next, with the plow. The same day, one of the five rows on each bed was planted with Indian corn, the kernels being placed in a line six inches apart. One row of each bed was planted to Long Red or La Plata potatoes. Five fair and middling sized potatoes were put in the row on each bed—seed *whole*. One row on each bed was sowed to the long Orange carrot, and one to sugar beet:—This May 27. The remaining row on each bed was sowed to ruta bagas June 24.

The beds were laid out 17 feet square, but as the small trench or path between the beds was taken out of the 17 feet, I call each bed a square rod, and each row on a bed one eight hundredth part of an acre.

The seed all came up well excepting the sugar beet. Every kernel of corn and every potato came—though some of them on the salt, and more of them on the salt ley, were very tardy about it—especially the potatoes. The beet seed was not good: where no manure was applied none of it germinated; but on the salt ley much of it came. Several of the manures seemed to call forth, or into action, its vitality.

These several crops were plowed, hoed, wed and thinned about as well as my crops usually are, great care being taken to treat all the rows alike. Excepting in the case of the beets, where the plants failed to come up with any thing like evenness or regularity, the principal cause of difference in crop

is to be found in the manure. In the table of results I shall make no account of the beets. Some allowance ought to be made for the difference in soil. After much thought upon this point where *opinion is to decide*, I can do no better than form another diagram, and number the squares according to the estimated quality of the soil. And I shall suppose that No. 1 is better by 1-20th than No. 2, and that 2 is better by 1-20th than 3, and so on.

8	7	6	7	8
7	6	5	6	7
6	5	4	5	6
5	4	3	4	5
4	3	2	3	4
3	2	1	2	3

But without noticing this qualification farther, at present, I shall now give a table showing the actual products, as obtained by weight, at the time of harvesting, which was in the latter part of October. The figures express the number of lbs. obtained from each bed. To get the rate of yield per acre, multiply any one of these figures by 800.

Kind of Manure.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Ruta bagas.
1. Muck and oil meal,	3¾ lb.	14	19¾	15
2. " and leather (old)	2½	9	12	6½
3. " and " (new)	1	10	8½	7
4. " and fish,	1-2	10	7	10
5. " and bone,	2½	9	11	12
6. " and salt,	1-2	5½	4½	9
7. " and nitrate of soda,	2½	12½	17	21
8. " and plaster,	1	8	11	11½
9. " and sugar sediment,	1	13½	10	17
10. " and ashes,	3	22¾	7½	32
11. " and salt and lime,	1-4	9½	2	6
12. " and carb. ammonia,	1-2	11	1¼	8
13. cellar compost,	5	21	21¾	25½
14. ox dung,	1¾	17½	18¼	12½
15. horse dung,	2½	15½	14	11
16. no manure,	1-8	8¼	1	0
17. muck and meat,	1-4	9¼	1-4	3½
18. " and oil soap,	2½	16	9½	3½
19. " and horse dung,	3¼	12½	13½	14½
20. " and ox dung,	2	12½	8¼	12
21. " and lime & ox dung	3	12¼	11¼	12
22. " and ashes and do.	4½	15¼	17½	15
23. " and lime,	1-2	9	13	6
24. muck alone (3 bush.)	2½	11	13	17
25. " and salt ley,	1-2	15¼	1-2	32
26. " and ox urine,	1-10	14½	1½	16
27. " and human urine,	1-2	9½	4¼	19
28. " and gravel,	1-2	8	4	6
29. " and woollen rags,	1-2	9½	3	14½
30. muck alone (6 bush.)	1	11	8½	16½

If we look back for those which have yielded most, we shall get the following results:

For Corn.

Best,	Cellar compost.
2d best,	Ashes and ox dung.
3d do.	Muck and oil meal.
4th do.	Muck and horse dung.
5th do.	Ashes and muck.

For Potatoes.

Best,	Ashes and muck.
2d best,	Cellar compost.
3d do.	Ox dung,
4th do.	Oil soap,
5th do.	Horse dung.

For Carrots.

Best,	Cellar compost.
2d best,	Muck and oil meal.
3d do.	Ox dung.
4th do.	Ashes and ox dung.
5th do.	Nitrate of soda.

For Ruta Baga.

Best,	Muck and salt ley.
2d best,	Ashes and muck.
3d do.	Cellar compost.
4th do.	Nitrate of soda.
5th do.	Human urine.

From this arrangement it would appear that the compost from the barn cellar did best; that was composed of both the dung and urine of cattle, horse, hogs and human beings mixed with straw and muck. It may have been better than the average from the cellar, and probably was, though there was no design to have it so. The soil too of bed 13, on which this was put, is classed No. 1.

Next to this comes ashes and muck on No. 10, where the soil is classed No. 5. It seems to me unnecessary to draw out the results more fully. I will merely string along names nearly in the order of value according to my experiment.

1. Cellar compost. 2. Muck and ashes. 3. Muck and nitrate of soda. 4. Muck and oil meal. 5. Muck, ashes and ox dung. 6. Pure ox dung. 7. Muck and horse dung. 8. Horse dung. 9. Oil. soap. 10. Three bushels of muck alone. 11. Six bushels of muck. 12. Muck, lime and ox dung. 13. Muck and ox dung. 14. Muck and bone. 15. Muck and oil soap. 16. Muck and plaster. 17. Muck and old leather. 18. Muck and lime. 19. muck and fish. 20. muck and woollen rags. 21. Muck and new leather. 22. Muck and salt ley. 23. Muck and human urine. 24. Muck and ox urine. 25. Muck and carbonate of ammonia. 26. Muck and salt. 27. Muck and gravel. 28. Muck, salt and lime. 29. Muck and meat. 30. *Nothing.* Although my corn, carrots and ruta bagas came up well on bed 16, which had no manure, they all perished, or very nearly so. This soil was of middling quality on the lot. And the facts in regard to this bed tell how far I succeeded in management so as to learn precisely *what the manure would do.*

Many calculations might be made and many inferences drawn from the above facts, which my engagements at present do not permit me to go into, and which few would have patience to read. The elements are all given and the curious who are so disposed may determine what my crop of each kind was per acre on each bed—what additions and subtractions for variations in soil, &c.

My liquid manures were probably too strong in the early part of the season—for while the other crops almost perished there, beets excepted, the ruta bagas, which were sowed late in June, did well: the salt ley seems very favorable to the ruta baga. Three bushels of meadow mud gave a better crop than six bushels—and this quantity (3 bush.) did better alone than with nearly two thirds of the articles mixed with it.

This experiment shows the worth of the several articles used as manure, *for one year only.* It is desirable that their effects upon future crops should be observed: this must be done before the full value of the experiment can be received.

The crops upon this ground were small, as I knew they must be. The cost of the manures was about $5 50. The labor about as much more—while the crop was not worth more than $5.

I have attended personally to every thing that has been done to the lot, and have performed the greater part of the labor with my own hands. No pains have been spared to make the trial as accurate as possible.

THE MOON.

We think this vagrant, changeful, and not totally spotless vestal, has altogether too much notoriety, either for her own reputation, or the good sense of her traducers. Time was, when she had the credit, from the notable husseys of Europe, and America too, of causing all the ills that affected them—curdling their milk, uncurdling their cheese, preventing the butter from coming, spoiling the meat—now swelling it in the pot, and anon shrinking it; disordering the children, turning the heads of the young folks, and crazing the older ones; causing the domestic animals to cast their young, or stirring up strange and unnatural appetites in them; blasting the seed of the farmer, or withholding the expected crop;—in short she was the chosen and prolific home, whence issued all the hobgoblins, witches and sprites that afflicted fallen humanity. On the other hand, the poets and sentimentalists apotheosised her as the fruitful mother, not only of all the chaster virtues, but as the harbinger of all good fortunes, and the bestower of benefits unnumbered to the human race.

It can hardly be said, as in most other extreme views, that truth lies between, as we conceive it lies no where in this controversy. The fair damsel is one of the sources of light to us, and for her mild, benignant rays, and at all times pleasant varying phase, we bless her gentle presence. She is the favored recipient of many a poet's lay, and her silver brows are hung with the garlands woven by the love-lorn lass or her devoted inamorata; and she is always the kindly mirror to receive and reflect at the genial hour, the cherished forms of those we love in distant lands.

But divested of all sentiment, and taking the philosophical view of the matter, we are obliged candidly to confess, she has but little to do with nature's operations, who always deals with matters of fact alone. The moon, by her proximity and weight alone, acting in accordance with the general laws of matter, attracts and is attracted by our earth. The solid matter, from its adhesiveness, she moves not, nor stirs perceptibly the water in our inland seas and lakes. But on the vast body of the ocean and the atmosphere, she acts to a great extent, producing liquid and ærial tides. These have various influences on such animal and vegetable life as are directly connected with them, and are fruitful of other phenomena. But with these, the plain farmer has little to do; and we may safely say to him, that in all his operations he will most effectually promote his own interests and act in accordance with the dictates of common sense, by not consulting an old crone's legend in connection with the moon.—*Amer. Agricult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1842.

THE GROWING INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Common report says that farmers generally are bringing more thought, observation and study to their pursuit, than was given to it a few years ago. Agricultural Chemistry is said to lend its aid to the tillers of the soil more than in times past. Agricultural papers are multiplied and multiplying in all directions, and are reported to be awakening an increased attention to the processes and results of husbandry. Men of property and men of education, both are interesting themselves in the cultivation of fields, and the production of fruits and flowers; and thus, men say, the pursuit is rendered more respectable and more inviting.

In all these sayings there is some truth:—but "*all* is not gold that glistens." When a farmer, in these days of papers, is successful; when he is inquisitive and skillful, when he shows a deep interest in his calling, when he makes any improvement,—then the world is informed of it—and the countless number of such cases that editors and their correspondents bring into public notice, and the many whose success is proclaimed by committees of agricultural societies, give the impression that the farmers generally have waked up from a profound slumber, are now wide awake, and are striving to find out better ways than those in which their fathers moved. But though the number whose doings are made public, and whose *minds work* vigorously in conjunction with their hands—though the number of these is legion—yet the number who go round and round, as true to the old track as their horses at the mill, is legions of legions. Of this we make no complaint. We have much respect, not for needless stupidity and blindness, but for that love of tried and beaten paths which keeps the tillers of the earth from ruinously expensive experiments. We like well to see the common farmer look long and carefully at things new, before he ventures to try them extensively himself. This is the safer way—safer for the individual and better for the public. We like to see him *look long*—we do not say, *go with his eyes shut*—but *look;* look frequently, look carefully, look till there can be no mistaking the thing he looks at, and then act as is best—whether the best be a new way or an old way. We like to have the farmer *read* too—not that he may be a mere follower of some other man's methods and advice, but that he may make himself a more intelligent thinker—a more efficient and enlightened practical farmer. We pity the man who is so wise that he can learn nothing about farming from books, for he is cut off from one source of rich pleasure; we pity the man who understands farming so well that he can learn nothing from his own processes of cultivation, and from those followed in the fields of his neighbors; for he too is debarred from tasting one of the highest delights that tilling the soil affords. Let the day when we can learn no more about the best modes of preparing soils and manures and of cultivating our various crops, be as distant as the last day that we shall go into the fields. We hear it said, and truly said, that we, in this country, are but just beginning to learn the science and art of husbandry. Let this be matter of rejoicing; for thousands and millions must pass their days and years in inducing the earth to yield the fruits we need: happy, happy for them, if while they pursue their toilsome way they may be permitted to look upon the beauty and inhale the fragrance of *the flowers of learning*. Not the flowers that bloom where Homer and Virgil, Tasso and Shakspeare are read—but those that can be made to open their petals in the corn field and on the compost heap. It is matter of rejoicing that much is yet to be learned. May the time never come when man shall be compelled to till the earth without having it in his power to *learn how to do his work better*.

Our plow is running widely from a straight line to the stake we set up when we started. We meant to be a little heretical. It is accounted orthodox, in these days, to represent it as very desirable that more of our citizens should devote themselves to agriculture; that our processes of cultivation should be rendered less expensive, and that we should contrive ways to get larger crops and at cheaper rates. Would this *now* be a *public* benefit? That the individual derives a pecuniary benefit when he discovers a way by which he can produce a ton of hay or bushel of grain for less than it costs others, no one can doubt. That the public would be benefited by any discoveries that would enable a smaller number of laborers to supply the nation abundantly with the productions of the soil, at a time when all the hands that could be spared from agriculture are needed for other useful arts and callings, we are most ready to admit. But how is it *now?* We have enough of every thing that the farmer cultivates; the markets throughout the land are glutted with grains, vegetables, fruits and meats. There would be enough—an abundance even, had the crops been no larger than usual. As agriculture now is understood and practiced, and with the hands at present employed in it, we are supplied with food almost to satiety. What would be the effect of influencing many who are now employed in other occupations, to become farmers? Presuming that no new foreign market can be opened for our produce, the effect would be to produce more than we want—to bring prices down so as to ruin millions who now earn their bread between the plow handles. What would be the effect of so improving our instruments or processes of tillage that half or one fourth of our laborers might be dismissed from the fields? This would throw thousands out of employment or throw them into other occupations that are now full. Have we not agricultural productions enough? If this question is answered in the affirmative, then we ask what the public advantage is of teaching farmers to render their processes less expensive or their lands more productive, unless we can find some other useful employment for a portion of them?

While waiting for an answer to this question, we will put another. What other advantage than that of greater intellectual activity and enjoyment in the farmers themselves, can result, in this country, at present, from the awakening of a deeper interest in agricultural pursuits?

"What! Mr Editor: quarreling with your own bread and butter? Trying to stop the spirit of agricultural inquiry and improvement, when it is that spirit alone that induces men to subscribe for your paper!" No, reader, we are not intending any such thing. We are merely showing you a sample of the questions which our weekly labors often bring up to our mind, and which it is not always easy to settle satisfactorily.

It is a sound general principle that men should be encouraged and taught to produce as much as they can, and as cheap as they can; but just now we have provisions enough, hands enough for the mechanic arts, heads enough for trade and the professions, laborers enough of all kinds, and bread and clothes enough—and yet are all complaining of the times—all in want of more profit—more money. We might put our questions in relation to any other pursuit and with the same reason.

Something is wrong in the thread of intercommunication or exchange between the men of different occupations—it is a tangled skein;—whigs have been pulling at one end and democrats at the other, and between them both, making the snarl worse and worse. When the whole shall get into one set of hands, we hope that patience will sit down and untie all the knots, draw out all the loups, and let us hang our various wares upon a straight and strong string and slip them round freely from one to another.

Farmers, produce all you can, and as cheap as you can.

MANURE FOR RUTA BAGA.

Our observations for several years, led us some time since to the conclusion that strong barn manure was good for giving to ruta baga luxuriant tops, and an abundance of worms. Last year we used mostly a mixture of common soil, salt ley or sopers' waste and bone. The crop was good, both in quantity and quality. This past season we took meadow mud, sand and common field soil, in about equal portions, and run into this salt ley, and put in bone, making a heap of 15 loads of 30 bushels each, that cost us not more than two thirds as much per load as the estimated worth of good barn cellar compost. The fifteen loads of new compost and four of the barn-cellar compost were used on 82 2-3 square rods of land not in good heart, and the two kinds were applied in equal thickness. Where the new and peculiar compost was applied the yield compared with the other, was as about 17 1-2 to 15. The piece gave me at the rate of about 740 bushels per acre. This though not a great yield absolutely, was yet good, considering the previous condition of the soil. We make mention of this *now*, without going into the details at present, for the purpose of drawing attention particularly to the action of the salt ley upon this particular root. By turning to the table of our experiments on another page, it will be seen that the salt ley produced more ruta bagas than any other one of all our twentynine different applications.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES.

We have given but little instruction in our leading editorial article—but on another page we have given an account of some experiments with manures, which have occupied some of our hours for the past season, and to which we are more willing to ask special attention than we are to our writings generally. Those experiments have been made with great care, and we think may be worth studying.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

Mr Colman, editor of the New Genesee Farmer, announces that after the 1st of January next, he shall become sole proprietor of that publication, and intends to enlarge, and will endeavor in other respects to improve, the paper. He will also raise the price from 50 cts. to $1 00. Mr Colman says that as it is not settled that Miller's prediction of the destruction of the world will be fulfilled next April, but probably some time in the course of next year, the farmers who subscribe for his (Mr C 's) paper, will stand a fair chance of getting for their dollar six or eight months' good agricultural reading. We think so too.

☞The last Albany Cultivator contains *Judge* Lincoln's report on the New York swine. It is rich—of course. We shall copy it in our next.

There is another means, besides Phrenology, of determining one's character for honesty. He who punctually *pays for his paper*, must have "*Conscienciousness large*"—and *vice versa*.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Nov. 13.

Nov. 1842.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	7	44	57	50	N.
Tuesday,	8	45	46	41	E.
Wednesday,	9	38	42	41	E.
Thursday,	10	36	47	41	N. W.
Friday,	11	37	46	40	N. W.
Saturday,	12	30	45	39	S.
Sunday,	13	38	41	38	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 14, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2800 Cattle, about 2000 of which were Beef Cattle, 800 Stores, 4500 Sheep and 1525 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* We reduce our quotations. A few extra $4 50. First quality, $4 00 a 4 25. Second quality, $3 25 a 3 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Prices reduced. Mess $3 12 1-2. No 1, $2 37 1-2.

Stores.—Few sales only. Two year old $7 a 12. Three year old, $14 a 20.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold from 62c. to $1 75. Wethers from $1 75 to 2 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 3 for sows, and 4 for barrows. At retail 4 and 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS Herds Grass, $2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 0a 12c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c.per lb. Canary Seed, $3 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There have been no sales of any great importance during the past week; prime mealing Corn continues scarce, and sustains the last quotations, other kinds are somewhat lower.

Corn.—Northern, old, bushel 59 to 60—Southern, round yellow, old, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, new, 54 a 55—do. do. white 50 a 00—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a — —Rye, Northern, 65 a 67 —do. Southern, 60 a 65—Oats, Southern, 27 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. — a ——Bran, — a —.

FLOUR. Throughout the week there has beeu quite an active demand for all descriptions, the market closing at an advance of 1-8 on Genesee and for the better sorts of Southern.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 50 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $4 50 a 0 00 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 50 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $4 37 a 4 44 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, —4 37 a — —Georgetown, $4 37 a 4 62—Richmond Canal, $4 50 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $4 31 a 4 37—Genesee, common, cash, $4 50 a 4 62— do fancy brands $4 69 a 4 75 — Ohio via Canal, $4 37 a 4 50—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. There has been a more active demand for Mess and Clear Pork. The stock of Lard is small, and the article has become extremely dull of sale.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 00 a 8 25—Navy—$7 00 a 7 50.—No. 1, 0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $3 50 a 4 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 50 a 00 00—do Clear $10 50 a 11 00 do. Mess, 8 00 a 8 75—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 12 a 15,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7½ — do South and Western, 7 a 7 1-4 Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2 — do Southern and Western, 6 a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4—do new milk, 5 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Sales of Pulled and Fleece continue to be made, without much change in prices. We do not hear of any important movements in coarse foreign.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do — a —.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

About 250 bales have been received during the past week, of which 200 bales were sold by dealers for exportation, at 9 1-2c.

1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 9 a 9 1-2. 2d do. do. do. 7 a 7 1-2.

HAY, per ton, $16 to 18—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 14 a 18.

VALUABLE DAIRY FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale at Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, 17th of November, current, at 10 o'clock, A. M, that valuable and well known Island, situate in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, in Winnipisseoge Lake, long known as Cow Island or Prince's Island. The Island lies within half a mile of the main shore, contains about 500 acres divided into tillage, mowing and pasturage, is well fenced and under good cultivation. There has been sold from it in a single season, 2,700 lbs. of butter, and 6,500 lbs. of new milk cheese, beside other products; it has yielded over 100 bushels of corn to the acre. The farm is provided with excellent barns, Ice house, Dairy houses, Granary, Blacksmith Shop and Hay scales. At the same time will be sold the stock, produce, tools and hants. The stock comprises 30 Cows, 14 Heifers and Young Cattle, beside a Horse, Oxen, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. The Dairy stock has been selected with great care, and is principally a cross of the Alderney and Holderness breeds. The products are 100 bushels of Corn, 1000 bushels of Potatoes, 300 of Turnips, 500 of Oats, 60 of Wheat, besides Hay and Straw.

The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and is now offered for sale because the manager who has had charge of the estate for the last 14 years is about to leave.

The sale will be on the Premises.

For further particulars apply to P. P. PILSBURY on the Estate. 2w* Nov. 9.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has be a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expence.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city by the Worcester Rail Road. Cars stop three times a day.

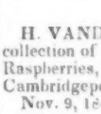
Orders by mail, addressed to Messrs. WINSHIPS', Brighton, Mass., or to Joseph Breck & Co., Boston, will be promptly attended to. Nov. 9.

NURSERY

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pears, Plums and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c. Cambridgeport, Winsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston. Nov. 9, 1842.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



Of Peach and Pear, of Plum, of Cherry and of Apple Trees, a collection, unrivalled in any former year, for fine trees of thriftiest growth, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c., splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Pæonies, of Herbaceous Pæonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the agents.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 12, 1842.

Oct 12 eptDec 1

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following.

Hyacinths—Double white, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye rosy, pink, light and dark blue, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

Tulips—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double, Van Throil for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

Crown Imperials, double red and yellow, single red and yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses of all colors and varieties, Gladiolus, Lilies, Pæonies, &c. &c.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market st. Oct. 26

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, among which are Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apple, Quince, &c., Grape Vines, Gooseberrys, Currants, &c., Roses in great variety; also, an extensive assortment of Hardy Herbaceous plants.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be packed so that they may be transported to any part of the country with safety. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. Nov. 2

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE.

The subscriber at West Bridgewater, Mass., offers for sale 30,000 Chinese Mulberry trees of one year's growth, from two to three and a half feet high, handsome, flourishing trees, for 20 dollars per thousand next spring, which will be packed in good order, and sent to Boston gratis, if desired. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, or of the subscriber at West Bridgewater.

FRANKLIN AMES.

West Bridgewater Oct. 26, 1842. Nov. 2

SEED BEANS.

The subscribers will pay cash for the following Beans, viz: China Dwarf, Dwarf Caseknife, Horticultural, Early Mohawk, and Thousand to One. They must be clean and pure.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston. Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pedagogical Modesty.—The following letter was elicited by an advertisement for a school teacher, which appeared in the Salem (Mass.) Landmark a few weeks since:—*Jour. of Com.*

W———, Sept. —, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Seeing your advertisement in the Landmark for an English instructor, I offer myself a candidate, with the following description of my qualifications.

1st. *Acquirements.*

I can read well, having a good voice, capable of uttering many sounds. I understand English grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c. I have studied Colburn's Algebra, though I am not master of it yet. I can keep good order in school with very little corporeal punishment. I have a good facility of communicating my ideas and accommodating my explanations to the capacity and genius of different students.

2d. *Personal Appearance.*

I am a single man of 24 years. My complexion is rather dark. My elevation is 5 11-12 feet, with a manly form and fair countenance. My organs of speech are perfect. My temper is mild, very mild, and well disciplined. I labor under no weakness or derangement, either of body or mind, but have a vigorous constitution and sprightly mien.

3d. *Morals.*

I have two recommendations—one from Mr G———, Preceptor of West B——— Academy, and one from Mr A——, formerly Principal of R—— Academy, and both concur in saying my morals are good.

The above is all I can say without EGOTISM!

Yours, respectfully, —— ——.

Pretty Good.—The celebrated Mrs Robinson had written a poem entitled "Sapho and Phaon." Anxious, as all literary ladies are, to have their charming effusions put favorably before the world, Mrs R. wrote a confidential note to a Mr Boaden, who was then editor of a leading newspaper in London, in which she said:

"Dear Sir—Do let me have a few puffs for Sapho and Phaon.

Yours, M. R."

The note was despatched to the office in the Strand, by a servant. Now, it happened that there lived in the Strand, close to the printing office, a popular pastry cook named Boaden, to whom, by seeing the name over the door, Mrs R.'s servant took the note, and returned to her with the following answer:

"J. Boaden's respects to Mrs Robinson: Having sent so late, all the puffs are gone; but he forwards a dozen gooseberry tarts, which he hopes will do as well."—*Selected.*

A Good Toast.—The following toast was given at a dinner in Connecticut, renowned, among other "notions" of home production, for her wooden nutmegs:—"*The Nutmeg State*—Where shall we find a *grater* ?"

It is said that however well young ladies may be versed in grammar, but very few of them can *decline* matrimony.

Cracking a Joke.—The confectioners, not long since, introduced some new fancy work in their line representing nuts, almonds, &c., in sugar.

A jocose landlady the other day handed one of her new boarders a small basket of these disguised comfits, desiring him to taste them. He at once, (being, perhaps, not quite so *green* as the lady might have imagined,) caught up a pair of nut-crackers and smashed two or three of the sugar humbugs.

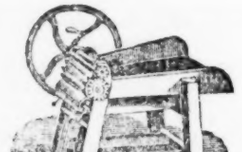
"O, don't!" said the landlady in alarm; "it's only a joke.'

"Well, my dear lady," said the boarder, "I'm only *cracking a joke!*"—*Picayune.*

The Difference.—A gentleman riding a very ordinary looking horse, asked a negro whom he met, how far it was to a neighboring town, whither he was going. The negro, looking at the animal under the rider, with a broad grin of contempt, replied, "Wi' dat ar hoss, massa, it's jist fo'teen miles. Wi' a good chunk ob a hoss, seben miles; but if you jist had Massa Jimmy's hoss! Gosh! you're *dare now!*"—*Ibid.*

Go it Boots.—A Mrs Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume the pair are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs Boots is *right*, but there is no mistake that Boots is *left.*—*Hartford Times.*

We cannot think too highly of our nature, nor too humbly of ourselves.—*Lacon.*



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

TYE UP CHAINS.

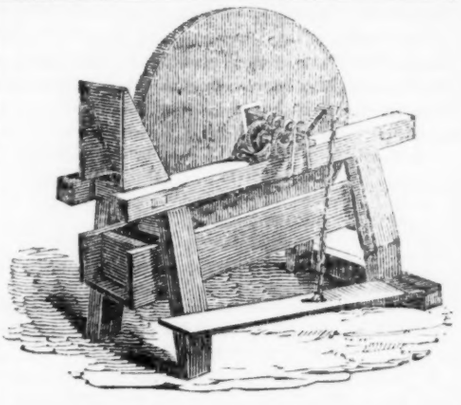
Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY,

Columbia Street.

SAMUEL POND,

NURSERYMAN, Cambridgeport, Mass., has for sale a choice assortment of

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb.

Also—Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry Stocks constantly on hand.

Currents, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Trees of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city free of expense.

Orders by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Oct. 19. 8w

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price $1.

Boston, April 13.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.